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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY China

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

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SUBJECT Conditions in the Chalang'un Area

DATE DISTR. 31 August 1953

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NO. OF PAGES 5

DATE OF INFO. [REDACTED]

REQUIREMENT NO. RD

PLACE ACQUIRED [REDACTED]

REFERENCES

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Government Offices and Security Controls

1. During the period from early 1947 to early 1953 the local government offices in Chalang'un¹ were staffed by former Manchukuo government employees. These officials, who had been of the lowest grade under the Manchukuo government, were frequently shifted from post to post.
2. The observable staff of the Chalang'un Public Security Office was three or four uniformed officers, who were changed about once a month. It was common knowledge, however, that many public security agents were in the area under cover of business and trade. These undercover agents were inexperienced and could readily be identified.
3. The Chalang'un Public Security Office controlled all documentation. Official documentation was carried only by government employees, foreigners, and persons under suspicion, but not by ordinary workers, farmers and herdsmen. Foreigners required travel permits, which were hard to secure, in order to leave town.

Military Information

4. Between early 1947 and early 1953 there were several military units stationed in and near Chalang'un. The troops stationed in the hills near the town appeared to be resting rather than training. In the town were many wounded soldiers, both Chinese and Mongolian, most of whom were amputees who were attending the vocational school.
5. Both Chinese Communist and Mongolian troops moved through Chalang'un. Occasionally groups of Soviet soldiers moved through the city on south-bound trains.

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Economic Information

6. During the period from early 1947 to early 1953 economic conditions in the Chalang'un area were bad. Prices were high. Men and women wore the same type of clothing, and everyone was ragged. Even the poorer classes recalled the time before the Communists took over as "the better days." The schedule of work and compulsory indoctrination classes for factory workers was so heavy that many people were physically exhausted. A large percentage of the population had tuberculosis, but little or no treatment was available. Although Chalang'un had a sanatorium and a large hospital, these facilities were for the privileged few.
7. Much rail traffic between Manchuria and the USSR passed through Chalang'un. Shipments from Manchuria and Mongolia consisted mostly of grain, and shipments from the USSR consisted mostly of weapons and ammunition.
8. The absence of trained technicians in the Chalang'un area was a factor contributing to the rapid deterioration of factory machinery, the railroad, and railroad equipment.

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1. [REDACTED] Comment. [REDACTED], Chalang'un was in April 1952 the capital of Bot'ha Banner, Hu-Na League, under the Inner Mongolian Autonomous District People's Government.

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Attachment A: Sketch Map of Chalang'un, with Legend.

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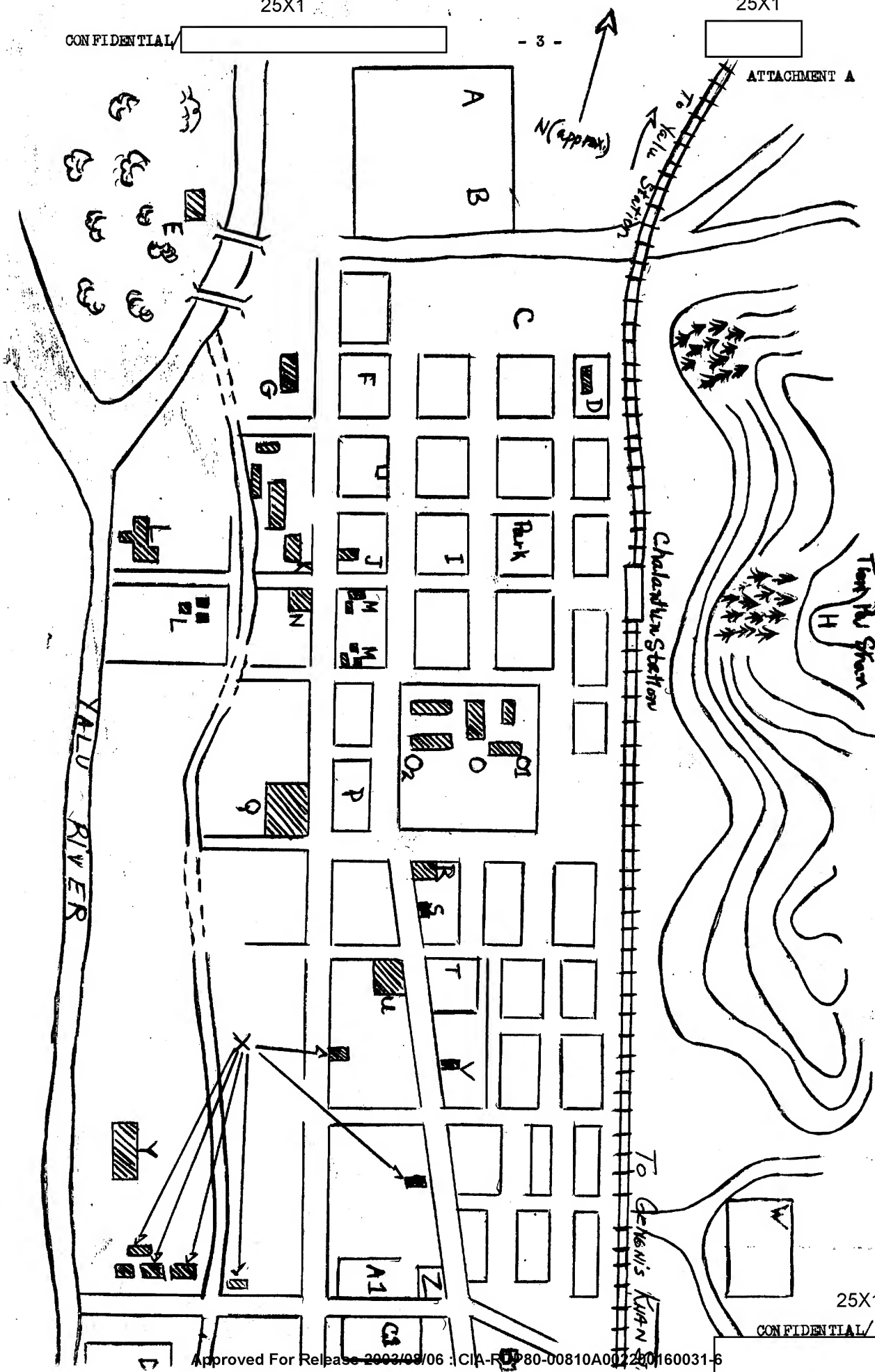
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ATTACHMENT A



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Attachment A-- Legend to Sketch Map of Chalang'un

Date: Early 1953

- A - Chinese Communist Army officers' billets, formerly residences of Manchukuo government officials.
- B - Chinese primary school, formerly a Japanese primary school.
- C - Manchurian Railroad Hospital.
- D - Annex to Manchurian Railroad Hospital, formerly a summer resort hotel.
- E - Large residential area exclusively for Soviet personnel.
- F - Memorial to Chinese Communist soldiers, formerly a Japanese Shinto shrine.
- G - Rest house for railroad officials, formerly a resort hotel.
- H - Closely guarded military area.
- I - Chalang'un Post Office.
- J - Commercial hotel.
- K - Normal school, formerly provincial offices.
- L - National Tuberculosis Sanatorium, formerly Manchukuo government officials' club and BOQ.
- M - Residence of Soviet officials.
- N - Bot'ha Banner government offices, formerly the Manchurian Cultivation Office.
- O - Formerly a cavalry barracks.
- O-1 - Industrial school.
- O-2 - Central collection point for wool, furs, skins, and grain.
- P - Forestry Bureau and a clothing factory, formerly the Manchukuo Friendship Association offices.
- Q - Town Hall, formerly the Bot'ha Banner Hospital.
- R - Soybean-oil factory and grain mill, formerly a brewery.
- S - Empty building, formerly a Chinese temple.
- T - Mongolian primary school, formerly a normal school dormitory.
- U - People's Bank of China, formerly the Manchurian Central Bank.
- V - Residence of Chinese Communist official, formerly the residence of an East Hsingan provincial government official.
- W - Middle school, formerly a normal school.

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- X - Bot'ha Banner Hospital, formerly residences of government officials.
- Y - Sino-Russian Flax Cooperative factory.
- Z - Municipal Court of Justice, formerly the municipal police station.
- A-1 - Vocational school for disabled soldiers, formerly Bot'ha Banner government offices.
- B-1 - Housing project being built in this area, formerly an airfield.
- C-1 - Part of this building, formerly a Chinese primary school, has collapsed, the usable part has been converted into apartments.
- D-1 - Military stables and storage area, formerly a girls' high school.

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